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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947.

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.

1948.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH CUCKFIELD RURAL & URBAN AND BURGESS HILL URBAN

Cuckfield Rural District Council.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947.

The Crude Death Rate is 13.80, as compared with 12.59 for the previous year and with 12.0 for England and Wales.

The death rate from tuberculosis is .32, as compared with .53 for England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 21.7, as compared with a rate of 38.2 for 1946 and with 41 for England and Wales.

No deaths occurred from Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Measles.

POLIOMYELITIS

This district suffered severely from the epidemic of poliomyelitis which swept the country during the second half of the year. There were 21 cases notified, the first on the 29th July and the last on 16th December, and of these 13 were children and 8 adults. Of the children, five were under five years of age and 8 were between five and fifteen.

Fifteen of the cases were males (70 per cent.) and 6 were females (30 per cent.), as compared with 55 per cent. and 45 per cent. respectively for England and Wales. The notification rate for the district was 77 per 100,000, as compared with 18 for England and Wales, so the incidence here was over four times that of the country as a whole.

At the beginning of the outbreak a letter was sent to the general practitioners practising in the district giving a summary of the main symptoms and offering to see doubtful cases with them.

In none of the 21 cases that occurred could direct contact be traced to a previous case. In one large Public School two cases were notified, one fourteen days after the other, but there had been no direct contact between the two boys, and they were in different forms and dormitories. In another school a boy contracted the disease eight days after the school re-opened after the summer holidays and the head teacher draw attention to the fact that another boy in the same class had suffered from a short illness while in camp during the holidays and when he returned to school it was noticed that he had a slight squint. It was probable, therefore, that this boy had a slight attack of the disease and might have introduced the infection into the class.

Although no other direct contacts were found, it is interesting and I think instructive to examine the cases as they occurred in the villages throughout the district, and I have therefore grouped them in this order. In Handcross two cases occurred, one on 29th July and the other on 3rd August. In Three Bridges, the largest village in the district, there were only two cases, the first on 30th July and the second on 9th August. These villages are in the north-west part of the district, approximately five miles apart.

Four cases occurred in Hassocks, on 11th August and 16th August, 7th October and 1st November. One case occurred in Sayers Common on 9th September and one at Pyecombe on 12th September, both small villages in the south part of the district, two miles apart, and about five miles from Hassocks.

Hurstpierpoint had the largest number of cases, five in all, on 13th, 16th and 29th September, 7th and 23rd October. This village has a population of nearly 4,000 and practically merges with Hassocks.

There were two cases in Twineham, a very small village near Sayers Common, on 26th September and 15th October. West Hoathly, situated in the north-east part of the district, had one case on 29th October, and Copthorne, in the extreme north part, had one case on 5th November.

The remaining two cases occurred at Ardingly College on the 2nd and 16th December.

A number of villages, therefore, had no cases at all—Crawley Down, Turners Hill, Balcombe, Horsted Keynes and the smaller hamlets like Poynings, Fulking, etc.

The outbreak, therefore, has many interesting features, but it is difficult to draw definite conclusions, as there may have been a large or small number of very mild cases who did not develop paralysis and were therefore not recognised. Why, for instance, were there four cases in Handcross and Three Bridges all in a ten-day period and no further cases? Did the virus die out in these villages or were the majority of the inhabitants immune? A test, like the Schick test for diphtheria, would be of the utmost help in increasing our knowledge of the spread of this disease. The disease appeared late in Hurstpierpoint, and in this village the five cases occurred during a period of five weeks.

Hassocks had two cases within five days of each other, and then nearly two months elapsed before the next case occurred. Had the original infection died out and a re-infection taken place, say, from Hurstpierpoint?

At the Public School mentioned above the infection was probably widespread as there was no evident contact between the two boys. Was the immunity high amongst the boys? It might be noted that the second boy had been playing strenuous football just before he was taken ill and that may have lowered his resistance to the infection. This boy developed very severe paralysis of both legs, showing, as other observers have noted, that severe exercise during the late incubation period predisposes to serious paralysis. The most severe case in the outbreak was a woman who just before she became ill had been playing in a tennis tournament.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Full details of the scheme for persuading parents to have their children immunised against diphtheria, and methods adopted, were given in my 1946 Report, and as there have been no changes in procedure it is not proposed to cover the same ground again. Briefly, children are immunised at nine months, a Schick test being carried out three months after, thus ensuring immunity. A re-inforcing dose is given at the age of five when the child enters school, and a Schick test is done at 10 years of age.

In the 1-5 *years of age group, out of* 1,603 *children* 1,537 *were immunised—a percentage of* 96. *In the* 5-15 *years of age group, out of* 3,335 *children* 3,303 *were immunised—a percentage of* 99. A table on page 22 gives details of individual schools, and it will be seen that 13 out of the 22 schools in the district are 100 per cent. immunised—an excellent achievement. During the year 312 children were immunised, 1,169 were Schick tested and 206 received a re-inforcing injection. It is interesting to note that of the children who were tested at 10 years of age, the majority of whom had been immunised many years previously, only 11 per cent. were Schick positive. This means that the procedure adopted in this district in the past, namely, immunisation with testing at infancy and re-testing at five years of age, ensures that a high percentage of the school children, at any rate up to 10 years of age, have a high degree of protection against diphtheria.

I am frequently asked what has been the incidence of diphtheria in this district since immunisation has been carried out. At the outbreak of war in 1939 over 90 per cent. of the school children had been immunised, but only a small percentage of the one-to-fives. Shortly after the evacuation of London children to this district a sharp outbreak of diphtheria occurred in one village involving six children and five adults, six of the cases being in one family. This outbreak was caused by a very virulent type of organism, and five of the children had been immunised although they had not been Schick tested. One youth, 18 years of age, who had not been immunised, died in the seventh week. By the end of 1939 approximately 90 per cent. of the children from one year upwards had been immunised, and as the percentage has never at any time fallen below this figure we now have experience of diphtheria over a period of eight years in a highly immunised child population.

The following is a summary of the cases of diphtheria that have occurred from 1940-47 inclusive :—

In 1940 one child, evacuee from London and non-immunised.
In 1941 one child, evacuee from London and non-immunised
In 1942 one child, non-immunised, and one adult
In 1943 one child who had been immunised three years previously and was Schick negative in 1941, and one adult
In 1944 one child who had been immunised in 1940 and was Schick negative in 1941
In 1945 one youth who had not been immunised
In 1946 no case occurred
In 1947 one child, non-immunised, and one adult

During the eight years, therefore, the total was 9 cases, an average of just over one per year—a remarkable figure for a district with a population of 27,000. During the war years the population was much in excess of this figure.

Can immunisation be given the credit for the elimination of diphtheria from this district? I believe it can, although the opponents of immunisation—they are not so noisy as they used to be —could probably find some other reason why the district has been free from diphtheria. It is significant, however, that four children contracted diphtheria in the small 5 per cent. non-immunised group while only two contracted it in the large 95 per cent. group. *This means that in this district a non-immunised child is approximately* 40 *times more liable to contract diphtheria as compared with an immunised child.*

In my Report for 1945 mention was made of the commencement of a scheme for the testing and immunising of expectant mothers against diphtheria, in order to find out if the child could be protected in this way during his first year.

There were 123 expectant mothers tested at the fifth month of pregnancy, 84 being positive, or susceptible to diphtheria, and 39 negative. Those found to be positive were immunised by three doses of T.A.F. In addition, 545 mothers were tested following the birth of the child, 319 being positive and 226 negative.

Fifty-four infants, whose mothers had been successfully immunised or who were Schick negative, were tested—16 at 6-9 months of age and 38 at 10-12 months. Of the former only two were found to be protected, and of the latter only four. *The number of tested infants, although small, is sufficient to show that the majority of children do not inherit sufficient immunity from their mothers.*

All the testing and test reading throughout the area has been carried out by Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and he also gave the majority of the inoculations. It is mainly due to his efforts and those of Miss F. M. Dean, Immunisation Clerk, that the scheme runs so smoothly and efficiently.

SCABIES

The number of cases notified during the year was forty-six, which shows a condiderable reduction from previous years.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of scarlet fever in 1947, 10 cases, was the lowest for very many years—the majority of the parishes and villages not having a single case. A table on page 26 shows the number of cases of this disease that have occurred since 1939 in the various parishes. The year 1946 would also have shown a low incidence had it not been for an outbreak that occurred at a Public School.

The incidence of measles in 1947 was high—the second highest since notification was introduced in 1940. The table on page 26 shows the number of notifications of this disease since 1940, and it will be seen that in 1940 and 1941 the rate was high, but in subsequent years the rate has been high only in alternate years. The number of notifications, however, does not give a full picture, as in many instances the doctor is not called in.

ICE-CREAM

. The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, prescribing a number of requirements to be observed in the manufacture of ice-cream intended for sale, came into force on the 1st May, 1947.

The object of the Regulations is to safeguard the consumer from the risk of infection from the consumption of ice-cream, the outbreak of typhoid fever at Aberystwith in the summer of 1946 having focussed attention on the dangers arising from consumption of this commodity.

There is no doubt that the Regulations are a distinct advance on previous legislation in the matter of the protection of the public, but in my view they do not go far enough in that direction. It is regretted, for instance, that a clause was not inserted make it compulsory for ice-cream sold from barrows and vehicles to be wrapped, the wrapping having previously been done at the place of manufacture. Many firms are already adopting this practice, some of their own accord, and others on the advice from the public health department, and it is only a matter of time before it becomes universal. Legislation in this country always seems to lag behind public opinion. Another omission was the absence of a bacteriological standard to which ice-cream should comply. The Minister, in the circular sent with the Regulations (69/47), stated he was advised that no tests exist which were sufficiently accurate to justify them being made statutory. Opinion, however, is divided on this matter, and my experience, limited as it is, is that reliable firms can produce an ice-cream which when sampled invariably has a count of under 100,000 bacteria per m.l. and absence of b. coli in 1/100 of a m.l. This is the standard adopted in this district, and although it has no legal force the firms endeavour to conform to it.

It is recommended in the circular that a trial be given by local authorities to a modified methylene blue test, and in this district, as in the Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts, samples have been submitted to this test in addition to the plate count and coliform test. The recommendation for the interpretation of the methylene blue test is that samples which fall in grades 1 and 2 be regarded as satisfactory and those in grades 3 and 4 as unsatisfactory. Up to now 145 samples have been tested in this way, 128 having counts of under 100,000, absence of b. coli and passed the 4½ hours methylene blue test (grade 1), while 17 failed the first two tests and fell into grade 2 with the methylene blue test. Had we relied solely on the methylene blue test all the samples taken would have been regarded as being satisfactory, and I am not prepared to admit, much as I should like to, that the standard of purity of ice-cream as sold in this district is 100 per cent. satisfactory. There does appear, however, to be correlation between the two tests on the one hand and the methylene blue test on the other, but the latter should be made more stringent —results below grade 1 being regarded as unsatisfactory.

I prefer for the present to rely on the count and coliform test, but propose to give an extended trial to the methylene blue test.

MILK SUPPLY

A further 14 dairy farms have changed over to the production of tuberculin-tested milk, 55 farms now producing this high-grade milk as compared with eight in 1938. This means that one quarter of all the dairy farms in the district have tuberculin-tested herds. There does seem to be an increasing demand by the people in this district for tuberculin-tested milk, but it is a pity the raw consumer has to pay up to twopence per pint extra for this milk because it differs from milk mainly in not containing tubercle bacilli—after all, milk *should* be free from infection.

In order to find out the extent of this increase a survey was carried out recently. This shows that 20 per cent. of all milk consumed is tuberculin tested, 23 per cent. pasteurised and 57 per cent. ordinary. In 1936, when a similar survey was carried out, only 4 per cent. was tuberculin tested, and 96 per cent. ordinary, no pasteurised milk being consumed.

Strict supervision of the milk supply is carried out, and a large number of samples were taken from producers and retailers for bacteriological examination and a still larger number for biological examination.

With regard to the supply of milk to schools, every endeavour was made to obtain tuberculin-tested or pasteurised milk for every school, but at the end of the year there were still six schools not so supplied. The County Council are responsible for the administration of the milk in schools scheme, but we are always willing to help in obtaining a more satisfactory supply.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

A considerable amount of attention was given to the supervision of catering establishments.

The points to which particular attention was given were the cleanliness of the kitchens, the w.c. and washing facilities for the staff, the personal cleanliness of the staff, in particular the washing of hands after using the w.c., and the facilities available and methods used for washing and sterilisation of utensils. Informal talks on the need and reasons for strict personal cleanliness are being given to the staff of catering establishments.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Tenders were received for the sewerage of the village of Bolney, but the Minister would not consent to a loan based on the lowest tender, as he considered the amount was too high. The Council subsequently decided to carry out the works by direct labour, and a commencement was made early in 1948.

I have continued to represent the Rural District Councils Association on the Central Council for Health Education. I was appointed to, and am at present serving on, a Committee set up by the Royal College of Physicians to investigate the prevention and management of rheumatic heart disorders.

I am indebted to Mr. Jones, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for his assistance in compiling this Report, and to the other members of the Staff, and in particular to Miss Everson, my Chief Clerk.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration, support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years :

	1945	1946	1947
Area of District in acres	74,360	74,360	74,360
Population estimated to middle of year	25,600	26,610	27,180
Rateable Value	£207,852	£215,696	£204,827
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£835 6s.	£850	£806
Density of Population (persons per acre)	0.34	0.36	0.37
Number of Houses	7,847	7,993	8,191
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.59	16.72	18.65
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.97	12.59	13.80
Infantile Mortality Rate	32.58	38.20	21.70

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

	CAUSE OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	4
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	—	—
9.	Influenza	—	5
10.	Measles	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—
12.	Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	—
13.	Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph. (male), Uterus (female)	3	1
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	—
15.	Cancer of Breast	—	8
16.	Cancer of all other sites	18	19
17.	Diabetes	1	1
18.	Intra. Cran. Vasc. Lesions	16	29
19.	Heart Disease	67	71
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	5
21.	Bronchitis	3	4
22.	Pneumonia	1	11
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	4
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	3	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	1
26.	Appendicitis	1	—
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	5	3
28.	Nephritis	6	3
29.	Puerperal and Post Abor. Sepsis	—	—
30.	Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31.	Premature Birth	1	4
32.	Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	2	5
33.	Suicide	2	1
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	2	—
35.	Other Violent Causes	6	5
36.	All other Causes	16	18
	Totals	173	202

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

During the Year 1947 (Provisional Figures).

	RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Small-pox	Measles	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.02	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	—	0.01	4.8	37
Cuckfield Rural	18.65	0.22	13.80	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	5.92	21.70

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—Per 1,000 Total Births	0.16	0.85	1.01
The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Cuckfield Rural District are as follows	Nil	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births and Birth Rate

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1947 :—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Legitimate	259	225	484
Illegitimate	12	11	23
Totals	271	236	507

This gives a rate of 18.65 per 1,000 population.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Total Stillbirths	3	3	6
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	1	–	1

Deaths and Death Rate

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1947 :—

Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
173	202	375

This gives a mortality rate of 13.80 per 1,000 population.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1.—WATER SUPPLY

(a) Public Supplies

(i) All public supplies are sampled monthly for bacteriological analysis, and all were reported as being satisfactory.
The supply to a part of the area by Burgess Hill Water Company was restricted for a short period during the drought.

(ii) The Boards or Companies responsible for the piped supply carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water, and all were reported as being satisfactory.
All waters are chlorinated after filtration.
Chemical analyses were taken by this Council of all public supplies and all were satisfactory.

(iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence that any of the supplies were contaminated.

(v) The position with regard to the number of dwelling-houses supplied from piped water mains is very satisfactory, and out of a total of 8,324 houses 7,724, or 92 per cent., have a piped water supply, the remaining 550 being isolated houses.

The following table shows the position in each parish :—

Parish.	No. of Houses	Houses with Piped Supply		Standpipes.	
		No.	Population.	No.	Population.
Albourne ..	124	107	374	—	—
Ardingly ..	341	340	1,190	—	—
Balcombe ..	398	381	1,333	—	—
Bolney	301	274	959	—	—
Clayton ..	256	252	882	—	—
Cuckfield Rural	545	528	1,848	—	—
Fulking ..	89	34	119	20	70
Horsted Keynes	353	294	1,029	—	—
Hurstpierpoint ..	1,131	1,061	3,713	—	—
Keymer ..	942	930	3,255	4	14
Lindfield Rural	363	349	1,221	—	—
Newtimber ..	43	32	112	—	—
Poynings ..	80	60	210	16	56
Pyecombe ..	73	65	227	6	21
Slaugham ..	488	458	1,603	—	—
Twineham ..	86	71	248	4	14
West Hoathly ..	464	412	1,442	—	—
Worth	2,247	2,076	7,266	—	—
Totals ..	8,324	7,724	27,031	50	175

Samples for chemical and bacteriological analysis were taken from each of the public supplies as follows :—

Supply	Bacteriological.	Chemical.
Poynings Village Supply	11	1
Fulking	12	1
Pyecombe	2	1
Worth Park Supply	8	2
Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board's Supply	4	3
Burgess Hill Water Company's Supply	3	3
Worth and West Hoathly Supply	3	2

(b) Private

During the year 37 samples were taken for chemical, and 68 samples for bacteriological, analysis, representing the supplies to 181 houses.

Number of samples unfit for drinking purposes was 29, representing 54 houses with unfit supplies, and together with 35 outstanding made a total of 89 houses to be dealt with during the year.

The above samples were taken from supplies to individual house and estate supplies, the latter being as follows :—

Estate.	No. of Houses.	Fit.
Newtimber Estates	19	19
Paddockhurst Estate	16	16
Saddlescombe	13	13
Wakehurst	10	10
Holes Supply, Albourne	24	*

* The source of this supply, on sampling, was found to be highly satisfactory, but upon investigation it was found that the supply was liable to intermittent surface pollution at the pumping chambers. Works were carried out to exclude surface water and a chlorinating plant installed at the reservoir, following which samples (bacteriological) have been satisfactory.

Notices were served and interviews held with owners resulting as follows :—

No. of dwellings to be served by main extensions to be carried out by the Council	15
,, dwellings connected to main	13
,, dwellings with supplies rendered fit by works carried out by owners	43
,, dwellings with unfit supplies outstanding at end of year ..	38

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining water service pipe, and whilst shortage of this material can be appreciated, first priority should and must be given to those properties with unfit private supplies.

Water Act, 1945

Statutory action under Section 30 was taken with respect to three cottages, all of which were complied with.

Action was taken with regard to one proposed property under Section 29 of the Act.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Total number of Inspections made under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and Licensing of Work	3,002
Infectious Disease—No. of Inspections	90
Factories—No. of Inspections	81
Milk Supplies—No. of Inspections	459
Water Supplies—No. of Inspections	158
Rats and Mice—No. of Inspections and visits for treatment ..	1,190
Sewerage—general enquiries	120
Miscellaneous Inspections	148
No. of Visits to Food Shops, including Bakehouses..	191
,, Schools	40
,, Slaughterhouses	43
,, Catering Establishments	97
,, Inns	28
,, Moveable Dwellings	66
Total	5,713

3.—MILK SUPPLY

There are 275 milk producers in the register, and of these 25 also retail milk within the area ; of the former, 181 employ steam as a means of sterilisation of utensils, this is an increase of 10 over 1946.

During the year 459 visits were made to dairy farms and retail dairies and 179 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 185 for biological examination.

Bacteriological Samples

All milks were tested to the Accredited standard, and of the 179 examined, nine failed to reach this standard. Of this number two were from retailers situated outside the area. All samples failed in both methylene blue and B. coli tests.

Biological Samples

During the year 185 samples were taken, and one sample from a producer of ordinary milk was found to be " positive." A report was received from the County Council as follows :—

> " Veterinary inspections and the examination of bulk samples of milk carried out in both Counties have failed to reveal the source of the original infection.
>
> Incidentally, three cows were removed from the herd during August and September, 1947, and sold to dealers ; one of these animals is known to have been slaughtered before our investigations commenced."

Over the period 1946-1947 samples were taken from each producer in the area (excepting producers of T.T. milk), all retail and school supplies as follows :—

Total number of samples ..	354
Number of positive samples ..	2

During the past six years an increasing number of samples have been taken with the following results :—

Year.	Number taken	Number positive
1942 ..	49	4
1943 ..	117	4
1944 ..	208	3
1945 ..	233	2
1946 ..	169	6
1947 ..	185	1
Totals ..	961	20

It will be seen that out of 961 samples, 20—or approximately 2 per cent.—were found to be positive. It must be appreciated that the above samples were taken from individual and not from bulked supplies, thus eliminating an infected supply which could quite well have been the cause of infecting a large quantity of tubercle-free milk in any process of bulking.

Pasteurised Milk

Nineteen samples were taken for the Phosphatase Test, and all were satisfactory.

School Milks

Forty visits were made to elementary schools for the purpose of milk sampling as follows:—

No. of bacteriological samples ..	19
,, biological samples ..	15
,, phosphatase samples ..	11

With the exception of two bacteriological samples, all were satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLIES TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Name of School.	Type of Supply.
Pyecombe	Heat Treated
Poynings	Ordinary
Albourne	Heat Treated
Twineham	Heat Treated
Bolney	Ordinary
Sayers Common	Heat Treated
Hurstpierpoint	Pasteurised
Hassocks	Pasteurised
Warninglid	Tuberculin Tested
Handcross	Tuberculin Tested
Staplefield	Tuberculin Tested
Balcombe	Ordinary
Scaynes Hill	Tuberculin Tested
Ardingly	Ordinary
Horsted Keynes	Tuberculin Tested
West Hoathly	Accredited
Turners Hill	Ordinary
Crawley Down	Tuberculin Tested
Copthorne	Pasteurised
Pound Hill	Pasteurised
Three Bridges	Pasteurised

Of the twenty-one schools, fifteen are supplied with either Tuberculin Tested, Heat Treated or Pasteurised Milk.

In all but two instances the milk is delivered in one-third pint bottles.

Water Supplies to Dairy Farms

Of the 275 dairy farms, 30 derive their supply from private sources, each of which was analysed, with the following results:—

No. of samples taken	25
No. found to be fit for dairy purposes..	18
No. of dairy farms with fit supplies	20
,, dairy farms with unfit supplies	10

Notices were served and interviews held with owners, resulting as follows:—

No. of dairy farms supplies rendered fit by works carried out by owners	6
,, dairy farms with unfit supplies outstanding at end of year	4

During the year the following works were carried out :—

No. of new cowsheds constructed	5
,, milking bails constructed	1
,, existing cowsheds reconstructed	7
,, new and alterations to drainage	6
,, new dairies provided	7
,, new sterilising and washing rooms formed	4
,, dairies reconstructed	3
,, new paved yards	3

Milk (Special Designations) Orders

Licences granted by the Cuckfield Rural District Council :—

Retailers

Tuberculin Tested	1
,, (Supplementary)	1
Accredited	–
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	3

General

During the year twenty-six applications for registration were received and granted ; of this number, twenty-five were changes of occupier and the remaining one a new dairy farm. Four dairy farms were discontinued as such.

There was again a marked increase in the number of farms producing Tuberculin Tested milk, from 41 in 1946 to 55 in 1947.

The following table illustrates the position in each parish of the means of sterilisation, type of producer and source of water supply. It will be seen that approximately 90 per cent. of the dairy farms are supplied by water from the public mains.

Parish.	Steam	B.W.	Acc.	T.T.	Ord.	Water Supply	
						Main	Spring-Well.
Albourne	10	—	6	1	3	9	1
Ardingly	6	3	3	1	5	8	1
Balcombe	9	9	2	2	14	16	2
Bolney	8	5	3	2	8	12	1
Clayton	6	1	1	1	5	7	–
Cuckfield Rural	34	13	11	14	22	45	2
Fulking	2	1	1	–	2	1	2
Horsted Keynes	6	7	2	2	9	12	1
Hurstpierpoint	24	2	11	8	7	25	1
Keymer	2	3	2	–	3	5	–
Lindfield Rural	15	13	6	4	18	23	5
Newtimber	3	1	3	–	1	–	4
Pyecombe	2	2	2	–	2	4	–
Poynings	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
Slaugham	12	8	6	4	10	19	1
Twineham	5	3	1	2	5	8	–
West Hoathly	19	4	7	9	7	19	4
Worth	16	19	6	5	24	32	3
Total	181	94	75	55	145	245	30

4.—ICE-CREAM

There are no large manufacturers of ice-cream in this district, the majority of vendors, 20 in all, obtaining their supplies from London and the coastal towns. Four of the vendors made ice-cream on the premises, our requirements for registration being that a room be used exclusively for the purpose and that hot and cold water be laid on. In one instance the manufacture of ice-cream in a domestic kitchen was discontinued on representation from this department and a new room constructed, separate from the house, and used exclusively for ice-cream. In two other cases the room used for manufacture was reconstructed.

During the year 38 tests were taken as described earlier in this Report, and of these 35 satisfied all three tests. The number of inspections of premises during the year was 66.

INSPECTION OF FOODS

Throughout the year assistance has been given in the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughterhouse.

Foodshops and bakehouses were frequently visited, in all 191 visits being made. The general standard of cleanliness found was satisfactory.

During the year the following notices were complied with :—

No. of Notices to cleanse walls and ceiling	2
,, repair walls	2
,, cleanse water closet	2
,, provide sanitary accommodation	1
No. of premises cleared of rats and mice	14

Food condemned as unfit for human consumption was as follows :—

Tinned meats	247lbs.
Meat pies	40 ,,
Cheese	13 ,,
Bacon	21 ,,
Home-killed beef	122 ,,
Imported beef	122 ,,
Fish	424 ,,
Fish cakes	72 ,,
Dried fruit	6 ,,
Fresh fruit (pears)	14 cases
Condensed milk	119 tins
Miscellaneous tins	91 ,,

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Catering Establishments

During 1947 a list of catering licences issued by the Ministry of Food in this area was received. These licences apply to the quantity and not to the wholesomeness of the food and the conditions under which it is prepared and served.

An applicant for a catering licence, however, must state on his form of application whether or not the premises are regarded by the Local Authority as suitable for the proposed purpose. Usually an appointment is made and your Sanitary Inspectors visit the premises and point out to the applicant what is required under the above Act.

Fifty-four establishments have been inspected, varying in size from the roadside kiosk to hotels, and the following is a summary of the conditions found :—

Storage of Food

With the exception of seven premises this important factor was given satisfactory attention, a gratifying feature being the use of refrigerators in nineteen instances.

General Hygiene

(1) Water Supply

Of the fifty-four establishments fifty were served with main water. A constant supply of hot water was provided in 37 cases ; in the remaining 17 the water was heated as required.

(2) Closet Accommodation

Consisted mainly of water closets with flushing apparatus, and in general the arrangements were satisfactory.

(3) Personal Hygiene

This being a matter of the utmost importance in food handling, the opportunity was taken to stress the need for the thorough washing of hands after using the sanitary conveniences. In seven cases it was felt that insufficient attention had been given to this practice.

(4) Cleanliness of Utensils

In six cases the attention of the occupier was drawn to the need for thorough cleansing, otherwise conditions under this heading were satisfactory. Whilst realising the difficulty of obtaining replacements, it was necessary in six instances to draw attention to the condition of the crockery.

(5) Cleanliness of Storage and Preparing Rooms

The unsatisfactory condition of walls was the main defect found. In nine instances evidence of rats and mice infestation was found, and all have been dealt with.

(6) Storage of Refuse

In the main, adequate covered sanitary bins were provided.

General

The main items dealt with by service of Notice were : dirty condition of walls, unsatisfactory cleansing and condition of crockery.

This first survey of the catering establishments was carried out to ascertain an over-all picture of conditions, and in an informal manner point out the need for satisfactory storage of food, cleanliness of person and utensils.

Lectures to the catering staff are being arranged.

HOUSING SURVEY

Since the completion of the survey, works have been carried out to many cottages, resulting in 27 being transferred from category 5 (Demolition) to a higher category, but it was found necessary to take action under Section II (i.e., Demolition Orders) in the case of five properties. Thirteen houses were transferred from category 3 to categories 1 and 2. In addition to the above, works have been carried out to 140 cottages, but these works were not sufficient to transfer them to a higher category.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. Section II

During the year three Demolition Orders were made.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Two statutory notices were served and complied with.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Sixty-six visits were made under this heading and a Report submitted to a Sub-committee who visited the sites. Recommendations as to Action were approved by the Council.

There were two site licences and one licence to erect and station and use moveable dwellings granted during the year.

During the year the following works were carried out either as a result of notices and interviews with owners at the time of, or following, visits made in connection with complaints and licensing :—

Drainage and Closet Accommodation

No. of properties re-drained or improved	52
,, ,, connected to sewers	5
,, ,, where septic tank and filter installed	10
,, ,, where cesspools constructed	14
,, ,, where drainage systems unblocked	7
,, ,, where manholes provided to drains	20
,, conversions from earth and chemical to water closets	33
,, new w.c. pans provided	16
,, properties where flushing apparatus provided	8
,, new sinks provided	19
,, trapped lead waste pipes provided	32

Housing

(a) Dampness

No of Houses, horizontal damp-proof course provided	7
,, internal cavity wall formed	7
,, cement rendered and tile hung	16
,, walls repaired or re-pointed	25
,, house site concrete laid	8
,, dry area formed	7
,, roofs repaired	59
,, chimneys repaired or re-built	19
,, rainwater collection and disposal improved	28

(b) General

No. of new boarded floors provided, or floor repaired	45
,, new solid floors provided	28
,, foodstores provided and lighting and ventilation provided to existing	21
,, houses, heights of rooms increased	3
,, houses, repairs to walls and ceilings	36
,, new windows and existing repaired	47
Additional lighting and ventilation provided	18
No. of new cooking ranges, and existing repaired	18
,, houses, new paving provided	7
,, houses, new wash coppers provided	4
,, new firegrates provided and existing repaired	13

Thirty-four houses were provided with adequate bathing facilities, of which number nineteen were agricultural and eight estate workers.

INFESTATION

In all work a preparation containing D.D.T. was used with satisfactory results in both dwelling houses and refuse tips.

No. of houses treated for bugs	1
,, ,, fleas	2
,, ,, flies	2
,, refuse tips treated	2

FACTORIES

During the year 81 visits were made, and no statutory action was found to be necessary.

The Factories Act, 1937. Section 34

One Certificate was granted as to means of escape in case of fire.

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1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises.	No. on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	27	9	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938	78	54	3	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	119	81	12	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)..	3	3	–	1	–
Overcrowding (s.2) ..	–	–	–	–	–
Unreasonable temperature (s.3)	–	–	–	–	–
Inadequate ventilation (3, 4)	–	–	–	–	–
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitary conveniences (s.7)					
(a) Insufficient	6	6	–	3	–
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	–	–	–
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	–	1	–
Other offences (not including offences relating to homework)	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	13	13	–	5	–

RODENT CONTROL

One full-time operator is employed, and the methods used are those recommended by the Ministry of Food.

All refuse tips and sewage farms owned by the Council are regularly treated.

A summary of inspections, etc., carried out during the year is enumerated below :—

Total number of premises visited	343
Number found to be rat infested	93
Number found to be mice infested	5
Total number of pre-baits laid	1,424
Total number of poison baits laid	341
Number of dead rats picked up	485
Estimated kill	1,358

DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Overflowing cesspools	24
Drainage	8
Housing defects	41
Pollution of ditches	8
Water supply	1
Refuse collection	12
Rats	51
Miscellaneous	22
Total	167

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Table showing percentage of children immunised in areas and Schools.

Nurses' Areas—Children 1-5 years of Age

	Number on Roll.	*Number Immunised.*	*Percentage.*
Ardingly	81	80	99
*Cuckfield Rural	92	91	99
Crawley Down, Turners Hill	117	115	98
*Handcross, Slaugham	103	101	98
West Hoathly	93	91	98
*Copthorne	86	83	97
Hassocks	182	174	96
Horsted Keynes	74	70	95
Hurstpierpoint, Albourne	187	178	95
Scaynes Hill	103	98	95
Three Bridges	230	219	95
Bolney, Sayers Common	73	69	94
Balcombe, Staplefield	121	112	93
Poynings, Pyecombe	61	56	92
	1,603	1,537	96

Elementary Schools

Ardingly	63	63	100
Balcombe	77	77	100
Bolney	57	57	100
Copthorne	104	104	100
Hurstpierpoint County Modern	157	157	100
Pyecombe	22	22	100
Poynings	37	37	100
Scaynes Hill	42	42	100
Staplefield	41	41	100
Twineham	18	18	100
Warninglid	44	44	100
West Hoathly	95	95	100
Worth County Modern	84	84	100
*Crawley Down	89	88	99
Hassocks	188	185	98
Horsted Keynes	84	82	98
Turners Hill	68	67	98
Worth-Three Bridges	218	214	98
Handcross	76	74	97
Hurstpierpoint Primary	162	158	97
Sayers Common	39	37	95
Albourne	24	22	92
	1,789	1,768	99
Not yet at school or outside area at school	253	251	99
14-15	27	27	100
Private Schools	1,266	1,257	99
	3,335	3,303	99

* Have no refusals but cannot be included in the 100 per cent. category because at the 31st December there were some children " awaiting first injection."

Private Schools

There are 16 private schools in the Rural area, with a nominal roll of 1,266 pupils in the 5-14+ age groups. With the exception of Hurstpierpoint College, Ardingly College, and Milton Mount College, which have their own card-index system of medical cards, each school has a box of cards on the same lines as the elementary schools.

They are visited once a year by Dr. Duke, who tests all children admitted since his last visit, the procedure being as follows :—

Forms are sent to the Principals which they send to the parents of these new children asking age, address, date and place of immunisation, and whether they agree to a test at school. When these forms are returned to the office a visit is arranged, and a further visit a week later to read the tests. The parents of the children who are " positive" have then to be circularised to find out if they wish a further injection to be given by Dr. Duke at school, or if they wish it given at home.

Early in the year a letter was sent to 10 schools asking for numbers of new admissions in order that the forms could be sent to the schools with a view to sending out forms before the end of term. Eight replies were received.

At practically every school either some children are absent on the first visit and so cannot be tested, or are absent when the arms are read, and so have to have another test. This always means a further two visits for perhaps three children.

A major difficulty is that the parents do not always return the form promptly, and in some cases do not fill it in correctly. Where they state that they wish their own doctor to complete the immunisation we do not know whether this has been done, and should there be a case of diphtheria, we cannot say that these children are immune.

I may mention that the same difficulty is experienced, with private schools, in the Cuckfield and Burgess Hill Urban Council areas, both of which are under my control.

Every January we send a form to parents of children aged 5+ whose names do not appear on any school list. The replies frequently show that these attend a private school, but often these names are not included in the forms from such schools.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease.	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	2	1	2	6	6	2	—	—	—	21
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	8	15	18	23	20	120	38	13	8	6	—	—	269
Whooping Cough ..	4	10	5	7	6	27	5	2	2	—	4	—	72
Scabies	—	—	2	1	—	2	4	3	8	—	1	1	22
Totals ..	13	26	26	34	29	153	56	28	23	7	11	3	409

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease.	Total.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	10	6	—
Diphtheria	2	2	—
Poliomyelitis	21	16	1
Erysipelas	3	1	—
Pneumonia	9	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—
Measles	269	4	—
Whooping Cough	72	1	—
Totals	387	31	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notification Rates per 1,000 of the Population

Notifications.	England and Wales.	Cuckfield Rural.
Typhoid Fever	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	0.05	—
Scarlet Fever	1.37	0.37
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.65
Diphtheria	0.13	0.07
Erysipelas	0.19	0.11
Smallpox	0.00	—
Measles	9.41	9.89
Pneumonia	0.79	0.33

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES

Parish.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scabies	Totals.
Albourne	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Ardingly	2	—	1	1	—	—	39	7	—	50
Balcombe	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	12
Bolney	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5
Clayton	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Cuckfield Rural ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	14	7	5	32
Fulking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Horsted Keynes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Hurstpierpoint ..	1	2	5	—	—	—	31	8	2	49
Keymer	2	—	4	1	6	—	18	10	1	42
Lindfield Rural ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	21
Newtimber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poynings	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Pyecombe	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Slaugham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Twineham	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
West Hoathly	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	2	1	15
Worth	2	—	3	1	—	1	107	28	6	148
Totals ..	10	2	21	3	9	1	269	72	22	409

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER SINCE 1939

Parish.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Albourne ..	1	3	—	1	1	9	4	3	—
Ardingly ..	7	1	6	6	3	1	8	37	2
Balcombe ..	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bolney ..	1	4	4	3	—	3	—	1	—
Clayton ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cuckfield Rural	2	2	1	1	4	5	—	3	2
Fulking ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Horsted Keynes	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	—	—
Hurstpierpoint	3	1	12	20	20	10	5	4	1
Keymer ..	1	5	4	2	3	6	2	2	2
Lindfield Rural	5	2	3	1	5	1	1	3	—
Newtimber ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Pyecombe ..	—	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Poynings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaugham ..	1	2	1	2	1	5	—	—	—
Twineham ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
West Hoathly	—	2	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
Worth ..	14	18	5	10	7	16	20	2	2
Totals	42	44	44	49	53	70	46	57	10

NOTIFICATIONS OF MEASLES SINCE 1940

Parish.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Albourne	3	—	2	18	—	25	4	1
Ardingly	35	—	26	51	1	3	—	39
Balcombe	27	4	—	14	—	1	2	7
Bolney	19	4	4	1	3	4	3	4
Clayton	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2
Cuckfield Rural	8	74	14	17	27	22	3	14
Fulking	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—
Horsted Keynes	6	1	—	40	—	1	—	13
Hurstpierpoint	1	5	28	13	22	14	5	31
Keymer	59	19	8	59	3	40	34	18
Lindfield Rural	5	1	—	6	—	43	2	19
Newtimber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyecombe	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
Poynings	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Slaugham	2	5	29	6	5	3	2	—
Twineham	—	1	—	2	—	7	—	3
West Hoathly	1	21	—	33	3	22	—	10
Worth	42	47	5	23	6	42	1	107
Totals ..	208	183	116	292	73	231	58	269

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1947.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 - 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 - 5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 - 15	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
15 - 25	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 - 35	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
35 - 45	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
45 - 55	2	3	–	–	1	2	1	–
55 - 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 and over	1	2	–	--	2	–	–	–
TOTALS	13	11	3	2	4	4	1	–

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1934

Year.	Males.		Females.	
	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.
1934	8	1	3	1
1935	5	2	4	1
1936	6	—	4	—
1937	3	1	6	—
1938	4	1	1	1
1939	2	—	1	—
1940	4	1	6	—
1941	3	3	3	1
1942	3	3	2	3
1943	10	3	4	1
1944	7	—	2	—
1945	6	—	5	1
1946	3	2	1	1
1947	4	1	4	—
Totals . .	68	18	46	10

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Appended below are details of cases admitted to Hospital during the year.

Disease.	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	East Grinstead Urban District	Uckfield Rural District	Other Districts	Total
Poliomyelitis	11	4	2	1	10	1	29
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	8	10
Observation Diphtheria ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	8	—	1	4	8	—	21
Observation Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	6	5	—	8	1	—	20
Measles and Pneumonia ..	2	—	—	2	2	1	7
Measles and Mastoidectomy ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rubella	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	5	—	6
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chickenpox and Pneumonia ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Spots	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Streptococcal Rash and Burns on Arms	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Streptococcal Rash	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	4	2	2	9
Pemphigus	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vaginitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	36	12	5	24	33	14	124

BRIGHTON SANATORIUM

Poliomyelitis	4	4	—	—	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles and Otitis Media ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough and Bronchial Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Totals	5	5	—	1	2	—	13